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"We Must Not Let the Current Drive For Victory Scrap Fail," Gov. Martin

CHIEF EXECUTIVE EMPHASIZES NEED FOR SCRAP METALS

Air Force Chief Speaks of Urgent Scrap Metal Need

Explaining that our output of ships, tanks and guns depends upon scrap metal, Major General Edward Martin, Governor of Pennsylvania, in a recent address before a meeting of the State Council of Defense, declared that "we must not let the current drive for Victory Scrap fail".

He also warned against overconfidence in Civilian Defense or in other war activities. "We must avoid wishful thinking", said Governor Martin. "We must be realistic. We must understand that this war is not yet won, and that it can be won only by sweat, sacrifice and blood."

Coincident with Governor Martin's statement a message was received by the Advisory Committee on Salvage of the State Council of Defense from General H. H. Arnold, Commander of the U. S. Army Air Forces, in which he called upon all citizens to collect scrap for planes for the fighting forces.

ARNOLD URGES ACTION

"Last year", said General Arnold in his message, "some of America's steel furnaces were shut down for lack of scrap iron and steel. At that time the people of the United States did a tremendous job of providing enough scrap metal to put these furnaces back into operation. None of us will forget that great effort. It meant that planes, ships, tanks, guns and other equipment needed by the Armed Forces to win a victorious peace could be produced in ever increasing quantities."

"Today the demands of global war and constantly increasing

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Mrs. Edward Martin, wife of Governor Martin, gives her personal attention to the salvaging of used household fats. This grease which she is straining will, within 21 days, be converted into urgently needed glycerine used in the manufacture of munitions and medicinals.

Scrap on Farms Needed Now For Fighting Forces

"Beat the blizzard and get in the Scrap" is a slogan that every salvage worker in the rural areas must recognize according to Warren R. Roberts, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Salvage, who also declared, "every single farm and farm home throughout the entire Commonwealth must be canvassed at least once before the snow flies".

Chairman Roberts pointed out that while all counties in the Commonwealth have had special Scrap collections, still, in spite of the excellent work that has been done, every evidence shows that there are still un-

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War Has Put Tin In Class With Precious Metals

Any housewife who wants to take a direct and resounding slap at a jap can do so without going to the South Seas by properly processing that tin can she has just opened and then turning it in to the Pennsylvania Victory Scrap Drive.

Before the war, Sumatra, the Malayan Peninsula, and the Dutch East Indies provided 90 percent of our tin supply. This source is temporarily denied to us and the tin from used tin cans must take its place.

Tin is one of the most vitally needed metals today and the

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Waste Paper Need Is Major Problem In Salvage Drive

War production urgently needs waste paper and an extreme shortage of this material which has developed threatens seriously to handicap the war effort unless every available piece is turned in at once, according to Warren R. Roberts, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Salvage of the State Council of Defense.

The temporary drop in the demand for waste paper which occurred in 1942 has been replaced by a growing demand for this material in both war and essential civilian uses, the Committee explained. Millions

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LEADS NATION IN SILK-NYLON DRIVE

Pennsylvania women contributed more silk and nylon hosiery to the Government for the manufacture of powder bags and parachutes than any other state, Colley S. Baker, executive secretary of the Advisory Committee on Salvage, announced. The drive for hosiery, which began almost a year ago, closed Sept. 30.

Pennsylvania's contribution was 310,751 pounds of hosiery shipped to the Defense Supply Corporation, Green Island, N. Y., approximately 6,215,020 pairs of stockings.

New York state, which ranked second, according to Defense Supply Corporation's report to the War Production Board on Oct. 15, shipped 300,934 pounds, or approximately 6,018,680 pairs.

Hosiery collections in Pennsylvania were made through the efforts of Council of Defense Salvage Committees.

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Wanted for Victory

Salvage Committees in Pennsylvania in the State, counties and communities are, without exception, Council of Defense committees.

County and local committees, under the War Services chairmen and Council of Defense chairman, are charged with the duty of collecting and stimulating the collections of waste materials vitally needed for war production, especially materials needed for the manufacture of war goods and machines needed by Pennsylvania's mills.

Pennsylvania's salvage program is adopted by the Advisory Committee on Salvage of the State Council of Defense after a careful study of production requirements, submitted either with or without the recommendation of the Salvage Division of the War Production Board.

It is only after needs are determined by the Advisory Committee on Salvage to be vital to the war program that they are submitted to committees of county and local Councils of Defense.

Today vital needs are for iron and steel scrap, waste paper of all kinds, prepared tin cans, used household fats and rags.

As new needs develop they will be added to this list; as war needs for listed materials are satisfied they will be removed from the list.

It is the function of every Council of Defense to see that its Salvage Committee is well organized and eternally on the job getting the materials quickly from the homes, the farms and commercial establishments needed for Victory



Mrs. D. Ray Murdock (above) is vice-chairman of the State Council of Defense Advisory Salvage Committee and is active in the Victory Scrap Drive. She has established an enviable record for inspiring those she directs in the performance of salvage activities.

GOVERNOR BACKS DRIVE

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activity on the various battlefronts throughout the world require more, not less, scrap iron and steel for our hungry steels mills. It is, therefore, most important that every citizen participate in this year's scrap drive—in the Victory Scrap Bank program.

"The time to make sure that our steel furnaces have sufficient scrap supplies is now, not when it's too late. A successful Victory Scrap Bank program will be production insurance".

IMPORTANCE STRESSED

While Governor Martin was emphasizing the importance of the Victory Scrap Drive and General Arnold was stressing the necessity of doing the job now, Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchison, Executive Director of the Council of Defense and Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Commander of Civilian War Services, both in addresses to the Salvage Committees, pointed out that this is a job that must be done. Judge William G. Barthold, in a short address, pointed out the responsibility of County and Local Salvage Chairmen is supplying the incentive and direction which will assure the success of Pennsylvania's Victory Scrap drive.

DRIVE MOVES AHEAD

Scrap collection in Bedford County is moving ahead under the direction of Dewey H. Miller of Bedford Rt. 1 who was recently appointed Co-Chairman of the Committee to serve with Leslie Blackburn of Everett.

Gather Scrap to Avenge Comrade

It's more than sheer patriotism which prompts a quartet of Forty Fort youngsters to search their neighborhood for all available tin cans and scrap metal . . . it's revenge.

Reports from Forty Fort tell how these youngsters declared that: "We're out to get those Japs and Nazis for what they did to Lt. Donald Jenkins who was our pal and an Eagle Scout." Hundreds of pounds of metal which the Cubs have secretly gathered from homes of the borough has been turned in in their own self-directed campaign.

The boys, all members of Cub Pack 123, Boy Scouts of America, of Forty Fort Presbyterian Church, are: Carl Wagner, Frank Lukish, Glenn Jacoby and Donald Roth.

Lt. Jenkins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jenkins, of 151 Fort street, Forty Fort, has been missing in action since a fleet of American bombers raided the Rumanian oil fields a few months ago. The Cubs devoted their summer vacation from school to the task of gathering scrap metal.

SCRAP DRIVE BOOMS IN CLINTON COUNTY

Clinton County goes into the main phase of the Victory Scrap Drive with 287 tons of their 700 ton quota still to be collected and indications are that this amount will be exceeded by many tons.

Final plans for a stimulated effort were made at a recent meeting of the Clinton County General Salvage Committee held at the defense center in City Hall, Lock Haven.

Plans were also completed at the meeting to collect tin cans through the schools, according to John F. Blake, chairman of the tin can salvage program. A great effort is also being made to get housewives of the county to collect grease and fats. Mrs. Richard F. Seltzer reported that approximately 2,800 pounds of grease had been collected during one recent month.

William T. Hamilton discussed the seriousness of the waste paper shortage following his appointment as chairman of a paper salvage committee.

MAKE FINE SHOWING

Mount Carmel Borough school children got off to a flying start by contributing 4,250 pounds or two and one-quarter tons of tin cans during the opening phase of their drive. The drive continued throughout the following week with contributions from the parochial schools and also from the schools of Mount Carmel Township pouring in to swell the total number of tin cans collected.

WASTE PAPER NEED

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of paperboard containers are being sent overseas to our fighting forces every week and waste paper is one of the chief raw material sources from which these containers and shipping materials are made.

Patriotic conservation and collection of waste paper must be stimulated and carried on at the highest peak of effort possible if our supply lines to our fighting forces are to be kept intact. From the day a soldier goes to war, he depends on paper. From his draft card to his honorable discharge, his records are kept on paper. His rations are packed in it; his cartridges are wrapped in it; his shoes are lined with it; his letters home are written on it. Waste paper has become a "Weapon of War" and now a serious shortage of that material exists. If all paper requirements are to be met it is estimated that more than 8,200,000 tons of waste paper will be needed within one year. Waste paper represents about one-third of the total principal fibrous raw materials which are available for the manufacture of paper board and paper. In the past ten years waste paper required for the manufacture of paperboard has increased more than 200,000 tons each year; the use of waste paper for the manufacture of other papers has increased during that same period more than 400,000 tons each year.

Mills where waste paper is turned into war uses normally carry a month's supply ahead; now that reserve is down to a few days supply and steadily growing less. Something must be done at once or these mills will be forced to close and paper's part in the war seriously handicapped. Every scrap of paper is needed to help win the scrap—especially brown papers and containers such as boxes, cartons, store bags, envelopes, corrugated paper and also newspapers, magazines and waste basket paper.

LANCASTER COUNTY SPEEDS UP DRIVE

A special appeal to farmers to contribute all scrap metal lying around their properties to the Victory Scrap Drive has been made by Earl F. Rebman, general salvage chairman of Lancaster County.

"Lancastrians have never failed to meet their goal in collecting scrap metal and we hope to do as well in this drive," Rebman said. "If every home owner especially the farmers, will look over their properties and collect any scrap metal that is lying around, it will help to meet our goal."

Rebman emphasized the necessity of getting in all scrap by November 15.

TIN—PRECIOUS METAL

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outcome of the war depends to no small degree upon how many tin cans can be salvaged, their tin removed, and this tin re-used for war purposes.

While salvaging efforts are being concentrated upon vitally needed scrap, waste paper and used household fats, the tin can must not be overlooked. School children are doing an outstanding job in this collection of tin cans, under the enthusiastic direction of their superintendents and principals. Trucks of the State Department of Highways are available to the Salvage Committees for the collection of prepared tin cans from schools.

Tin is a precious metal in our country today and the way to start tin cans on their way to war is to rinse them carefully, remove or fold in tops and bottoms, take off paper labels, and step on the cans firmly.

The State Council of Defense, in cooperation with the War Production Board, has given to the County and Local Councils of Defense, through their Salvage Committees, the responsibility for collecting tin cans from the homes of Pennsylvania and whipping them to detinning plants, one of the largest of which is located in Pennsylvania, to be used exclusively for war purposes.

Importance of tin can collections in every county, every city, every borough and every township cannot be overstated, and it is the function of every Salvage Committee not only to arrange for regular tin can collections as a continuous salvage program, but to continually stress the need for tin cans in order that all may know how urgent is the need for this precious metal.

"Tin Cannoneers" Gather in Cans

McKeesport school tin can campaign started off with a bang with pupils throughout the city rounding up 108,480 prepared cans in their first effort.

Walnut Street School took an early lead with 14,600 cans reported. The fourth grade at Fifth Avenue Building was the leading room, however, Miss Florence Schwartz giving the total of 2530 as the drive started. Fifth Grade at George Washington School reported 2359 cans and the Fifth Grade at Grandview reported 2113 cans.

Drivers of city trucks who collected from each school were forced to unload after nearly every trip. Monitors from every room carried out huge boxes and bushel baskets filled with cans.

Doorbells were ringing incessantly as youngsters scoured the neighborhood to boost their number of cans. Housewives, many storekeepers and even the city dumps were rid of every can.

The campaign is based on a military theme originated by an Illinois school district. By turning in one tin can a pupil enlists in "Tin Cannoneers" of the Youths Army Auxiliary Corps. Chevrons are awarded for each rank the child has attained at a patriotic program the last school day of each month. Awards are: First class private, 100 cans; corporal, 250; sergeant, 500; second lieutenant, 1000; first lieutenant, 2000; captain, 2500; major, 3000; lieutenant colonel, 3500 and colonel, 5000.

Tin is one of the most vital metals in time of war, Dr. L. H. Blose, chairman of the salvage committee of the Office of Civilian Defense, said. He explained that the pure metal is used to safeguard anesthetics, sulpho ointments and blood plasma. It also protects much of the six pounds of food authorized every day for each serviceman.

URGES ACTION

David J. Kreinson, chairman of the McKean County Salvage committee is making every effort to stimulate activity in Bradford during the Victory Scrap Drive.

Salvage yards have been located in vacant lots between the Nichols Bros. and the Yasugur stores on Main Street, Bradford, and also at the old Silk Mill building, Leon and East Main streets.

BEWARE THE RAPIDS!



Pottstown Pupils Enter Scrap Drive

Under the slogan, "Not enough equipment at the fighting front means not enough scrap at the blast furnace," pupils of the Pottstown public school system have embarked on a scrap collection campaign to round up every available piece of discarded metal for contribution to the war effort.

Announcement of the campaign was made by Dr. Frank M. Haiston, superintendent of schools, following a conference with J. G. Ludwick, Montgomery county salvage chairman.

Chairman Ludwick had announced previously that a scrap quota of 7000 tons had been assigned to the county.

DEALERS TO HELP IN SCRAP DRIVE

A committee of scrap dealers was formed to cooperate with salvage committees in the Pittsburgh area at a recent dinner meeting of the Tri-State Scrap Yard Dealers' Association, Inc.

The committee is designed to aid the salvage committee in the one-day collection of household scrap on Sunday, November 14, and will endeavor to make arrangements for the delivery of scrap direct to dealers' yards wherever possible.

SCRAP ON FARM

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told tons of Scrap in rural areas.

"Experience has proved", said Chairman Roberts, "that one collection drive, no matter how good, does not get all there is and while many tons of Scrap have been receiver from farms there still remains many more tons to be gathered in and put to war work".

He urged that while Scrap collection cannot end with a single drive but must be a continuing program, an intensification of effort to obtain all available Scrap from farm areas before the winter weather makes collections more difficult must be made at this time if the mills producing steel for our armed forces are to continue in operation throughout the winter.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly the need for Scrap at this time," said Chairman Roberts. "At the present unprecedented pace of steel making the consumption of Scrap in October surpasses the intake for any previous month especially in the Pittsburgh area. Sources of heavy scrap have dwindled. The railroads are not scrapping equipment as in normal times. Automobile "graveyards" are not producing as much tonnage this year as they did last year.

Homes Can Yield Much War Scrap

The success of America's war production program does not hinge on how rapidly our factories can convert raw materials into arms—that problem has been solved, but upon how rapidly we can get metal scrap to the steel mills, according to Colley S. Baker, executive secretary, Advisory Committee on Salvage, State Council of Defense.

"We are faced with a serious shortage of scrap," Mr. Baker declared, "and scrap, like gold, is where you find it. There is scarcely a single home, farm, or place of business that will not yield a sizable amount."

He declared that a systematic search will yield important quantities of this needed material and emphasized the necessity of making that search now in order that the mills producing steel may not be forced to slow down. "If we do not put every effort into this collection of scrap at this time," said Mr. Baker, "those mills already facing a shortage will be closed by mid-winter. We have been asked to get in the scrap now so that by November 15 these mills may have assurance of a continued supply throughout the winter months."

Among the items of scrap that are to be found in every home are old, discarded beds made of metal, hardware including door knobs, hinges, keys, locks, trim springs. In the kitchen are found old knives, pans, pots, scissors. Lamps and metal lighting fixtures along with electric toasters, irons, heaters, fans, electrical equipment are all acceptable. In the cellar particularly much scrap is to be found including old coal stoves, fur-

State Council of Defense ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SALVAGE County Quotas				
County	Iron and Steel (six months) (tons)	Tin Cans (November) (tons)	Waste Paper (November) (tons)	Used Fats (every month) (pounds)
Region I				
Bucks	3,500	32	428	15,000
Chester	3,500	35	540	20,000
Delaware	7,000	75	1,240	45,000
Montgomery	7,000	70	1,156	42,000
Philadelphia	49,000	500	7,724	280,000
Region II				
Berks	7,000	70	964	35,000
Carbon	1,400	15	244	8,500
Lehigh	3,500	45	708	25,000
Monroe	700	9	120	4,500
Northampton	3,500	45	672	25,000
Pike	350	2	28	1,000
Schuylkill	7,000	65	912	35,000
Region III				
Adams	1,050	9	156	5,500
Cumberland	1,750	20	296	12,000
Dauphin	3,500	45	708	25,000
Franklin	1,750	15	276	10,000
Juniata	350	5	60	2,000
Lancaster	5,250	60	848	30,000
Lebanon	1,750	20	288	10,500
Mifflin	1,050	8	168	6,000
Perry	350	5	92	3,200
York	3,500	45	712	25,000
Region IV				
Bradford	1,400	8	200	7,000
Columbia	1,400	8	204	7,500
Lackawanna	7,000	90	1,204	43,000
Luzerne	12,250	100	1,764	60,000
Montour	350	5	60	2,200
Sullivan	350	2	28	1,000
Susquehanna	700	9	132	4,800
Tioga	700	9	140	5,000
Wayne	700	9	120	4,200
Wyoming	350	5	64	2,300
Region V				
Cameron	350	2	24	1,000
Centre	1,050	10	208	7,500
Clinton	700	8	136	5,000
Lycoming	2,625	30	372	14,000
Northumberland	3,500	35	504	18,000
Potter	350	4	72	2,600
Snyder	350	5	80	3,000
Union	350	5	80	3,000
Region VI				
Bedford	1,050	8	160	5,500
Blair	3,500	35	560	20,000
Cambria	7,000	65	852	30,000
Clearfield	2,625	30	368	13,000
Fulton	350	2	40	1,500
Huntingdon	1,050	8	164	6,000
Indiana	2,625	18	316	11,000
Jefferson	1,400	8	216	6,500
Somerset	2,625	16	336	12,000
Region VII				
Allegheny	36,750	350	5,644	210,000
Armstrong	2,625	16	324	12,000
Beaver	3,500	45	624	22,000
Butler	2,625	17	348	12,000
Fayette	5,250	50	804	28,000
Greene	1,050	8	176	6,000
Lawrence	2,625	30	384	15,000
Washington	5,250	60	840	30,000
Westmoreland	7,000	90	1,232	40,000
Region VIII				
Clarion	700	8	152	5,500
Crawford	1,750	20	290	10,000
Elk	1,050	9	136	5,000
Erie	3,500	60	720	25,000
Forest	350	1	20	900
McKean	1,400	9	200	8,000
Mercer	2,625	25	404	15,000
Venango	1,400	15	252	9,000
Warren	1,050	13	192	6,000

nace parts, old grates, doors, iron and nickel parts of old gas stoves, pipes, pieces of iron, brass or copper piping, old tools, plumbing fixtures, bath tubs, faucets, sinks, boilers and many other similar items of discarded metal.

"It is necessary," declared Mr. Baker, "that we do this job now. The shortage is critical and we must not delay. There are simply not enough mining, transportation, and plant facilities to supply and handle all the tonnage needed. Our actual

annual effective war steel capacity is approximately 87,500,000 tons. Only scrap can make it possible to reach and pass this figure. From this scrap comes the fighting equipment our troops must have to win victory and if we do not give them the equipment we can not expect them to win. America's greatest needs today is for scrap. No one is excused in this vital war work; all must help and the safety of America may depend upon what we do about scrap."

AIR RAID WARDENS JOIN SCRAP DRIVE

Air Raid Wardens throughout Philadelphia have been busy gathering metal scrap for the Victory Scrap Bank following the announcement by Judge Harry S. McDevitt, executive director of the Philadelphia Council of Defense, which assigned to them that task. Proceeds from scrap metal collected and sold by wardens will be spent for additional equipment for individual posts. Judge McDevitt explained that last year the scrap drive netted \$30,000, which was used to purchase 15,000 stirrup pumps. In the scrap campaign, the Judge said, the Pennsylvania Motor Truck Association will furnish the vehicles and the regular drivers have volunteered to tour the routes.

GET IN SCRAP

"Wake up that sleeping scrap and get it to working", was the message in a recent editorial appearing in the Columbia News, in which then need for scrap iron and steel was emphasized.

The editorial explained that the drive is directed largely to what is called "dormant scrap". "The word means 'sleeping'", the editorial explained. "Obsolete machinery, tools, dies, jigs and other things not needed in the war effort are thus classed as being asleep at the switch. They ought to be working for the war."

"SYRETTE" OF TIN

A syrette resembles a very tiny toothpaste tube with a hollow needle at the head enclosed in transparent plastic. Its pouch must be made of tin—100 percent pure tin. It is a tiny individual morphine hypodermic syringe and is amazingly effective as a miniature angel of mercy. Under the shock of severe wound, burn or accident, often excruciating pain follows. The effect of the shock itself may be fatal unless relieved. Here the syrette steps in. Every Army and Navy nurse uses them. Every medical parachutist, every flight surgeon, carries an extra supply. The supply of these syrettes depends on the tin cans donated by housewives all over America. A salvaged can may save a life.